THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1864. NO. 185.

Y J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

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" 3 months	12 00
" 6 months	25 00
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" 6 months	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City, we are prepared to [illegible] JOB PRINTING [illegible].

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at 7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at 1 P M
" " N C R R " " 11 A M
Western, " at 11 A M
Augusta, " at 11 A M
Fayetteville, 9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at 12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at 11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at 5 P M
Leechburg, " at 12 M
Roxboro', 12 M
Eastern closes daily at 9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at 9 A M
" " N C R R, at 9 P M
Western, " " at 9 P M
Augusta, " " at 9 P M
Fayetteville, at 12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at 2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at 6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at 9 A M
Leechburg, Wednesdays at 1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at 1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

From the Richmond Sentinel of Monday.

WILMINGTON.

Of the Federal admirals there are two who have been the most conspicuous for enterprise and good fortune. The first of these is Admiral Farragut, who is a brave and skillful officer, with some remains of the elevated demeanor which he learned in the South, of which he is a native, and to which he has turned traitor. Few Federals have aimed more successful blows than has he against his own people, and against the Commonwealth that nurtured him. The laurels which he has won as a soldier are badges of his everlasting infamy as a citizen. Benedict Arnold, plundering and burning the towns of Virginia, and of his own Connecticut, in the service of the British, is the prototype of David G. Farragut, who displays an equal zeal in the service of the enemies of his own hearthstone.—The curses of Heaven are accumulating against him for each act of his unnatural career.

The other Admiral to whom we have above referred is Porter; an energetic and bold man, but a low, disgusting braggart, and a rapacious thief and robber.

These two officers have been called from their late scene of operations for the purpose of being assigned to new duties. Farragut leaves Mobile unattacked; but after having made a lodgment within its Bay. This is relied upon as having sealed the port and closed its commerce. Porter has been patrolling the Mississippi with the scent of a wolf and the vigilance of a pirate.—Where are they to be stationed now?

Of Farragut's destination the United States papers have left us in no doubt. He is to operate against Wilmington. That port is to be closed. That which the Yankee officers have in vain endeavored to do, this apostate Southerner is to be set to accomplish for them. We shall not wonder if the attempt extend beyond the mere closing of the port to the actual capture of Wilmington. We shall look to see that city made the object of a combined land and naval expedition and attack.

Wilmington is on the East bank of the Cape Fear river, thirty-four miles from the ocean by the course of that steam. It is a much less distance, however, to the ocean beach, at its nearest approach; the Cape Fear river, in that part of its course, being nearly parallel to the coast. Our forts below Wilmington have prevented the entrance of the United States war vessels into the river; so that in order to check our outward commerce, the enemy has no recourse but to lie off the mouth of the river and institute a blockade. With all their efforts, they have found this ineffectual. The channels or entrances into the river from the ocean are so many and so wide apart, and the vessels employed in the blockade trade are so swift, that, under cover of night, both ingress and egress have been effected with comparative safety. Of late, our enemies have adopted the most extraordinary preventive precautions. They have two lines of blockaders, stationed like two lines of sentinels or pickets, around the entrances into the Cape Fear; the first as near the shore as may be, and the second well out to sea. These blockaders or guard ships are the fastest war steamers that can be procured. They are required to be constantly under full head of steam, and at night each steamer is in constant motion backwards and forwards over the piece of water assiged to it, like a sentinal treading his beat.

All these extraordinary and expensive appliances having failed to destroy the commerce of Wilmington, Farragut is now called in. The estimation in which the Yankees hold this officer, and the character of the enterprises in which he has been hitherto employed, warn us that new and unprecedented endeavors are now to be set on foot. Nothing less than the capture of Wilmington, or the forts which keep open its inlet to the sea, will satisfy Farragut's ambition. His predecessors at that point have but "scotched the snake"—he will endeavor to kill it. It will be unreasonable to assign any lower aim to Farragut's undertaking. It will be very unwise, and, indeed, fatal, if we adapt our preparations for defence to any narrower calculation. Our works should all be put in the most efficient posture. They should be enlarged and extended, and new ones thrown up whenever and wherever the most suspicious precaution would suggest.—The utmost resources of engineering skill should be appealed to.

Nor should we postpone any part of our preparation until reminded of its necessity by the deploying of the enemy's columns or the thunder of his iron-clads. The calls for laborers, and the anxious effort to complete this or that work, will then be too late. The time for preparation is now. Are the officers in command at Wilmington attending to it? No officer is worthy of position there who is capable of neglecting a duty. It is the post of responsibility, and is soon to be the post of danger. We need in the commander a sleepless vigilance, a far-seeing sagacity, and an indefatigable industry, a cool head and brave heart. Such a one may win himself a noble fame, for there will soon be, what capable officers always wish for—opportunity. But an officer who might exhibit opposite qualities, who might consult his personal ease and appetites in the presence of so grave a responsibility and so vital a duty, would quickly give his countrymen reason to execrate him and to wish he had never been born. We trust that all who may be adjudged worthy to manage the defence of our last seaport will quit themselves like patriots and men. To defend it successfully and to overthrow Farragut will be a double honor.

CASUALTIES IN CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.

The following casualties occurred in Clingman's Brigade N. C. Troops in the assault on Fort Harrison on the 30th of September. All of those reported missing, fell into the hands of the enemy, but a large proportion of them were killed and wounded. None are reported killed and wounded who are not known to be so.

8TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, MAJOR A. J. ROGERS COMMANDING.

Field and Staff—Wounded, Major A J Rogers in hands of the enemy. Missing, ensign J Barnhardt, acting Sergt Major A C B——

Company A, Lieut J Baker commanding. Wounded, Lieut J Baker in foot and hip severe, sergt K Sawyer foot and knee, color corpl J H Spence foot, privates John Bright knee, R Brothers hand, J Rumly thigh, E Overman foot. Missing, lieut T Burt, sergt J C Barker, privates J Hartsfield, W O Bright, J Powers.

B, sergt Williams commanding. Wounded, privates W Beazly foot, B Jones arm, J Kenley foot. Missing, sergt J Williams, corpl J Spivey, privates F Graves, L S Burlance, J R Spivey, J A Ethridge.

C, Capt C H Barron commanding. Killed, private C Sevley. Wounded, capt C H Barron in stomach severe, privates E J Carrey hand, H Hill shoulder, M Limper leg. Missing, corpl T Jackson, privates A J Anderson leg broken, R W Sawyer leg and arm broken, W Burgess, C W Carrol, Jas Warbritten, J S Moore, S Champion.

D Lieut A H Gregory commanding. Killed, private R Wright. Wounded, sergts S Mathews thigh, C W Callis leg, privates N Patterson knee,—Horner hip. Missing, lieut A H Gregory, corpl H Wren, privates S Brinkley, P Foster. Wounded, J Falkner, L Falkner, R Edwards, B Edwards, W G Garrett, S Gill, J Huff, T Norwood, F Haughton. Wounded, T Harris, W H Harris, B Wilson, F Stainback, W Swan, J Stianback.

E. Capt L R Breece comd'g. Wounded R B Hargrove foot, Sergt L H Howard leg, privates W Burgess leg, sergt A Burgess leg. Missing, Capt L R Breece, corpl D Beard, privates W Beard, James Calder H Faircloth, J Wright, T Bledsoe, W Deal, J Furgurson, E Hillard, W Berryman.

F, Capt Jno Dugger, comd'g. Wounded—corpl S Cowan foot, privates F Falkner both legs, W Ashby leg amputated. Missing, privates J F Herring, H G Jeffries, G D Kerney, S Falkner, S Gostick, W Clark, E Hight, A McKimmons, A D Suggs.

G, Lieut B R Hargrove commanding. Wounded corpl R H Moore right breast, privates B B Dudley left arm, G B Dudley thigh, W H Moore left breast, J Vincent finger off, B Tripp left shoulder, J H Smith shoulder. Missing, corp Mc G Moore wounded in leg, D H James, privates D Sutton, L B Mobly, B Daniel, W F Pippin.

H, Lieut M L Barnhardt, commanding. Wounded—privates S G Patterson finger off, E A Barringer neck severe, S M Safield mortally in stomach, M Shoe hand, F Herring shoulder and hand. Missing, Lieut M L Barnhardt wounded, privates A B Barnhardt wounded, L A Beaver, A Cruse wounded, W C Culp wounded, W A Goodman, J Penninger wounded, W W Satrett.

I, Lieut L B Holt commanding. Killed—Lieut L B Holt. Wounded—privates E B Baker in shoulder, D Clapp foot, W Goins hip and arm severe. Missing, sergt Wm Harris, corpl Isley, privates A Boggs, W Councilman, J Clapp, Jos Hughes, J Holt, I Morse, B Price, J M Story, J Manley, W Tate, B F Sutton, J M Ross.

K, Lieut P L Miller, commanding. Wounded—privates J W Miller right side, J C Morgan foot. Missing, Lieut P S Miller, corpl J W Jenkin leg broken, privates G H Barger, Abam Shaver, Alexander Shewer, T Hess.

Total Officers 11, Enlisted men 136.

31ST REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, CAPT. JAMES H. BRADLEY, COMMANDING.

Field and Staff—Capt Jas H Bradley missing; Sergt major C B Beale in both legs severely.

A, Capt J F Forte commanding. Wounded—Sergt H B Regan foot, corp N S Wighart slightly in hip; missing, Capt J F Forte, Lieut J C Barnes, sergt A D Watson, capt E West; privates Wm Britt, W H Copes, R Edwards, F Harden, J W Watt, A Watson, H C Mercer.

Co B, Lieut J L Everett, commanding. Killed, sergt J W Hancock. Wounded, privates J C Capel in hand, W D Crump in heel, B F Harwell in head, J Drea in shoulder, W V Hatcher in head severe, B P Liles in hand, J H Mack in arm, E Quage in hip, J L Poplin in side and abdomen, J B Parker leg, W D Parker hand, D Pett ankle, J S Staten hip; missing, sergt J N Deterry.

C, Lieut J C Williams commanding. Wounded, privates Wm Ellis in hand, L T Oliver in arm, J P Warrenton severe in abdomen, C F Norris in hip, J K Sterrett in hip, W P Utley in leg, E A Lee in breast, David Smith in leg, W W Brown stunned by shell; missing, J C Williams, sergt W H Betts, sergt W Smith, corpl G T Utley, corpl W B Oliver; privates J S Churchill, B C Campbell, Jos McKee, G W Spivey.

D, Lieut J H Nowell commanding. Wounded, sergt R A Smith stunned by shell, privates J T Broughton stunned by shell, Gaston Jones hand, Henry Turner in hip; missing, sergt P P Parish, privates L A King, W H Hicks, Simeon Smith, Bryan Todd, W W Utley.

E—Lieutenant J H Hughes commanding. Wounded, Private E Turner, eye right arm broken and wounded in abdomen, R J Watson right arm severely, T S Jordan in both thighs severe, F Falkner left thigh severe, W G Anderson right arm severe, D P Jordan right hand slight; missing Lieut J H Hughes, privates J Baldwin, J M Moore, S Nichols, R C Tilly, J A Taylor, F M Cheek, J Wilson.

F—Captain S W Morrisett commanding. Wounded, sergt W B Knight in leg severe, corpl J H Griffin severe in side, privates G S Harrell in right hand, Wm Martin since dead, E H Brewer severe in shoulder and in hands of enemy; missing capt S W Morrisett, sergt J P Ebora, privates David Parker, Wiley Robinson.

G—Lieut J D Gatlin, Commanding. Wounded—Sgt C C Ferguson in thigh severe, sergt J J Knight in shoulder, sergt M J Nolley left hip severe, corpl W J Sewell in eye severe, privates R D Baker arm, James Bowles arm, E W Beale in face, A C Beale in leg, B Fowler in thigh severe, Lee Newsom foot severe, John Turner in breast, M D Harrell in hands of enemy. Missing Lieuts J D Gatlin and J L Everett, privates Wm Baines, W C Britt, Wm Brown, D E Newsom, Henry Overby, James E Howell, W C Carroll.

H—Capt J W Smith commanding. Killed—Corpl H G Lee. Wounded—Capt J W Smith in arm, sergt H H Anderson in kee, Corpls R B Keith foot and shoulder, C D Bunn in arm, privates J L Anderson in foot, J W Marshburn in leg, J T Paul leg severe, S M Tant arm and breast. Missing, Lt J R Nowell, sergt J E Rhodes, privates H Hugh, A C Scarborough.

I—Lieut D M Jones commanding. Killed—Private W H Faucett. Wounded—Lieut D M Jones since dead.—corpl N J Johnson [illegible] severe, private Jno A [illegible] leg. Missing sergt R D [illegible], privates Wm Arnold, J A Cook, Jas H [illegible], N A [illegible].

K—Lieut [illegible] commanding. Wounded—privates C [illegible] in hand severe, [illegible] in thigh severe, J R Cross in thigh severe, Jesse Green right breast.—Missing—Lieut [illegible] corpl [illegible], privates R Anderson, J J [illegible], [illegible] J W [illegible], J S Heritage, W N Myers, J H Perris, H P Thompson, J R York.

Total Officers 12, Enlisted men 132.

FUNERAL OF GEN. GREGG.—The funeral of Gen. Gregg took place on Sunday. The Whig of Monday says:

The funeral of Gen. John Gregg, of Texas, killed while gallantly leading his troops last Friday, took place at 4 o'clock p. m., yesterday.—The body, encased in a metallic coffin and draped in a flag of the Lone Star State, was borne from the Capitol to Hollywood Cemetery, escorted by his brigade of war worn veterans, the State Guard and other troops, many distinguished military officers and a large concourse of citizens.

The funeral services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of the Methodist Church.

The Regiment of Senior Reserves, under command of Col. John F. Hoke, is ordered to report at Salisbury as soon as possible.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Oct 5.

APPLES—Green	$10
" Dried	$20
BACON—Hog round	$5 50
BEEF	$1 25
BEESWAX	$5
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$3@6
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR—	$160 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$6
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
SYRUP	$10
MEAL—	$25 00
[illegible]	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOS—Sweet	$8@10
" Irish	$8
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$30
RAGS	25c
RICE	$1 00
RYE	$20
SALT—	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$10
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$4 50
WHEAT	$30

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and A. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Lster, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 34.

A NECESSITY HAVING ARISEN FOR CALLING a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, [illegible] interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, [illegible], Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each.—When there are three, six, or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class, of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct 8-d&w3t

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rishingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

RANAWAY

FROM THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT in this city, on Saturday, 1st of Oct., a negro boy named WILLIS, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high belonging to Mrs. Jno. A. Benbury of Windsor, Bertie county. Said negro was hired to me by L. C. Benbury and is supposed to be making his way to Wilmington or the enemy's lines. A suitable reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in Raleigh or confinement in jail so that I get him. DAVID LEWIS.

Oct 7-d2tw1t

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.

Sept 22-tf W R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do
White Jaconet, Checked do
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats
Belt Ribbon, Kidd Gloves
Hoop Skirts, Corsets
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do
Ladies White Hose
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do
Dressing and Fine Combs
Misses Round Combs
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.)
White and Black Flax Thread
Boot and Shoe Webbing
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes
Mason's Shoe Blacking
Mason's Best Washing Soap
Hat Bands and Binding
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars
Tooth and Hair Brushes
Stationary, Water Buckets
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobaco
Best Bladder Snuff
Black Pepper, Spice
Superior Brow Sugar
Best Rio Coffee
Soda, Salt
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILL AND MARKET SQUARE.

Raleigh, Oct 7-d1 w J. KINSEY & WARE.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, decd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in the notes of solvent Banks of North Carolina, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,

Oct 10-d1wpd. Executor.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at

Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress:*

ONE SQUARE OF [illegible] OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	[illegible]
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 00

Fifty words or less to make a square [illegible] additional [illegible] advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

SITUATED TWELVE MILES FROM CONCORD depot, in Stanley county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c. Nearly all the land is level. Apply to DR. W. T. MILLER,

Oct 8-d10t Raleigh, N. C.

Confederate copy.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.

Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.

MILLER & RICHARDSON.

Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.

Sept 22-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.

Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.

Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,270 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pasturage. The balance of the tract, say 870 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornorib, capacity, 3,000 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorally, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $6,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible] 1864.

[illegible]

OUR DAILY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, commencing the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	[illegible]
" " three months	[illegible]
" " one month	2.00
Weekly paper, three months	4.00
" " six months	[illegible]

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Are we to Appeal to our Slaves to Fight our Battles?

Had any one have predicted in 1860 that the war which was then being waged on by fanatics both North and South would finally be fought out by slaves, and that in less than four years we should be appealing to our own slaves to fight our battles and offering them as an inducement their liberty, he would have been set down as a madman. But don't all these things seem to promise an early fulfillment. The slaves of the South have no particular interest in this war. Its whole tendency has been to oppress and injure them, and had they not been forced out a [illegible] would have taken up arms on either side. Their condition before the war, as slaves, was infinitely better than it will ever be again, and the fanatics and Abolitionists who brought on and have sustained the war will be held responsible to the civilized world for all the sufferings they have endured or may endure in its progress. The North has degraded itself by arming the slaves and placing them in the forefront of the conflict, and any attempt on our part to thus use them will only bring us down to their level; and besides, we should find the slaves, with muskets in their hands, an element of weakness instead of strength, for their timidity and cowardice will induce them to seek protection from the strongest side, and hence they would not only not be reliable in battle, but they would go over to the enemy by regiments and brigades whenever they found an opportunity.

A year or more ago when this thing was first spoken of, we thought nothing of it, because we did not suppose that any considerable portion of our people would ever become so thoroughly demented as to propose seriously to fight our battles and win our independence with slaves; but now that leading papers are discussing the propriety of the step and the government is being urged to its adoption, it becomes a matter for serious consideration, and we do not hesitate, in the outset, to enter our solemn protest against it. In the commencement we proclaimed to the world that we were fighting for the right to manage our own domestic affairs in our own way, which included the right to own and hold slaves; but now, if the advise of those who want to raise an army of negroes be followed, we are to do ourselves what we went to war to keep the North from doing—free our slaves and organize them to fight for our independence! Was ever such a monstrous, such a degrading proposition heard of before!

We have before alluded to an article in the Richmond *Enquirer* on the subject. That paper says:

> "We would be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase of [illegible] and negroes, present them [illegible] freedom and the privilege of [illegible] in the States, and arm, equip, drill and fight them. [illegible] in the way of the success of our cause. This war is for national independence on our side, and for the subjugation of whites and the emancipation of negroes on the side of the enemy. If we fail the negroes are nominally free and their masters really slaves. We must, therefore, succeed. Other States may decide for themselves, but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will fight her blacks through to the last man. She will be free at all costs."

The Lynchburg *Republican* copies the remarks of the *Enquirer* [illegible] and an [illegible], which closes as follows:

> "[illegible]
>
> With respect to the details of organization, that would be a matter for [illegible] our [illegible] and people.
>
> But, the sooner [illegible] the better it may be. [illegible] and if we are to have [illegible] campaign, Congress, at its meeting in November, should adopt a policy upon the [illegible]
>
> We sincerely desire to see a [illegible] and open discussion of this subject by the Press of the Confederacy, so that not only the sanction of the Government may be directed to it, but that such indications of the public sentiment may be manifested as will induce Congress to take action in the premises."

We suppose that the subject will come up at the next session of Congress, and have no doubt but the [illegible] in that body will advocate the measure; especially if by putting the slaves in the army they can manage to keep themselves and their [illegible] out.

The Detailed Men.

Is the order calling detailed men to the field to be faithfully and impartially enforced throughout the Confederacy, or will it, like every enactment that has taken place since the passage of the conscript law, be so executed and enforced as to screen the favorites and send the foreigners—men who above all others are serving the government at home—to the camp? We don't like the ambiguity of the first paragraph, and we very much fear that the "Heads of Departments and the Chiefs of Bureaux" will use that to continue their young men in their soft places, while many who are detailed to carry on farms and make provisions for the soldiers now in the field and their families at home, will be taken. The best, most speedy and surest way of reinforcing the army is to send the able-bodied men in the Conscript, Provost, Commissary, Quartermaster and other Departments to the field. In this way thousands may be added at once, and that, too, without any detriment to those departments.

It is no use to put men in the field that we cannot feed and clothe, and unless the government means to stake everything upon this one campaign, (a very unwise policy we should think,) the authorities should be careful not to infringe too far upon the farming interests of the country; for upon the productions of the soil as much depends as upon the success of our armies.

We see that the collection of the detailed men in Virginia has already commenced and some of them are already being sent forward to Richmond. County officers are given two days, after the receipt of the circular of instructions, east of the Blue Ridge, to gather them in and send them to camp Lee, and fifteen days to perform the same service west of the Ridge.—And as soon as men liable to duty under this order have been forwarded, the several enrolling officers, together with all persons employed by them as guards, clerks, &c., are required to report at Camp Lee.

We trust that the order will be impartially enforced in this State and that only such as are indispensable will be retained. Favoritism in the matter of conscription, has done more to create dissatisfaction than everything else connected with the war, and it is time it should cease. Let the law be enforced without fear, favor or affection.

Will the wealthy men who have thus far avoided service, by being detailed to get wood—or rather have their negroes get it—for our different railroads, be sent to the army under General Order No. 76, or is the favoritism that has heretofore shielded them to be kept up? Poor men who will have to leave wives and children to scuffle as best they may are interested in the answer to this question.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—J. M. Towles, Auctioneer—Offers for sale 50 sacks Virginia Salt.

Frank I. Wilson—Sketches of Nassau. See advertisement.

Lost—Part of a flute. See advertisement.

The Home Guard of Wake will meet again today for organization. All who come within the call should be promptly on the spot, as we learn that the drafting is to be done and the classes arranged at the meeting to-day. We suppose that the first class, as soon as organized, will proceed to Goldsboro.

Negroes are being impressed in Wake and the adjoining counties to work on fortifications at some point. If large slave owners would do their duty there would be no necessity for the impressment of negroes. The Government pays wages, feeds, &c., and those who have them ought to furnish them when needed without putting the government to the trouble of impressing.

THERE was heavy frost at Charlotte on Saturday and Sunday. We had some here, but not enough to do any damage.

WE learn that a couple of men were shot and killed at Camp Holmes, on Saturday, by the guard, for attempting to pass out and get away. We have heard no particulars of the affair beyond the above.

THE first class of the Home Guard of Granville arrived here on yesterday, and will proceed to Goldsboro', we suppose, by the next train.

GEN. LEVENTHORPE.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says: It appears that Col. C. Leventhorpe, who lately commanded the 11th N. C. Regiment, has been appointed, by Gov. Vance we presume, a Brigadier General in the Home Guard forces of the State. The troops now called out report to him at Goldsboro. A better appointment could not have been made, and we can assure the men who are going into service that they will find Gen. Leventhorpe a kind, humane, and skillful commander. If the men do their duty, he will do his. He understands the duties of a soldier.

FIRE.—The Charlotte *Times* of Monday says: A fire occurred at the depot, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, which consumed a box car and several bales of cotton. We have heard nothing as to its origin, but suppose it must have caught from a spark from the engine. It is fortunate that the damage was not more extensive, as the facilities in that vicinity are abundant and attractive for getting up and carrying out quite a respectable conflagration.

WAR NEWS.

FROM GEORGIA.

[illegible] SHERMAN [illegible]

[illegible] is taken [illegible] paper:

PALMETTO, Saturday evening, Oct. 1.

The great movement of the army of Tennessee, about which [illegible] by every body, from the President down, [illegible] to what will probably be accomplished to that end.

I say Sherman is posted. Aye, he was some days before we moved, as to what we were going to try to do. Some of our prisoners who left Atlanta about the time we commenced moving, were advised by Federal officers of the contemplated movement, and also as to the order of march, consequently on their arrival here they were not in the least surprised when told what was going on. The Federal commander was fully and correctly advised, and made his dispositions accordingly beforehand, as we now know. He was prepared.

The crossing of the Chattahoochee at Pumpkintown Ferry was accomplished quickly and with safety—Stewart's corps first, Hardee's old command next, with Lee's in the rear. Some troops were left at Palmetto, under Gen. Govan, to protect a large quantity of cotton from raiders; but this having been removed the last of the army passed over the river, Friday evening. The march was a rapid one, on the Powder Springs road, until a certain point was reached, when skirmishers were thrown out to feel for the enemy. It did not take long to demonstrate that Sherman had made use of the knowledge he had obtained, and it was ascertained he had transferred three corps from Atlanta, to a strong position west of the railroad occupying a line from Vining's Station to some distance above Marietta. This caused a change in the direction in the line of our marches to nearly due west, and last evening the head of the column rested near Brownsville.

Whether the army will move toward Blue Mountain, or Rome, or endeavor to strike the railroad at some point above Acworth, is matter for speculation. It started with four days rations—enough to carry it to a new depot of a larger quantity, where I cannot mention. That the original purpose was to throw the whole force across the railroad in Sherman's rear, I have no doubt, but that such a purpose will be persisted in, now that it is ascertained the enemy is also moving, I do not believe. The risk would be great, the result most probably disastrous. But I have heard it suggested a rapid march in the direction of the Tennessee or even farther, might ensue. Not a bad idea; General Hood has no rear in this direction. He has cut loose entirely—is now on the wing—and as one of our most distinguished generals has been heard to remark, we are in for either a brilliant campaign or a disastrous failure. The situation leaves no middle ground.

Reports received from Atlanta as late as yesterday at noon, give nothing new. Four corps were bivouacked in the city and vicinity. No business whatever has been commenced. The Federal officers stated their force at eighty thousand, with ninety days rations on hand.—Railroad iron estimated sufficient to lay one hundred miles, had been brought in—an evidence that Sherman desires to undertake internal improvements somewhere. The troops were building excellent barracks, having torn down all the buildings in the quarter of the city between Marietta and Peachtree streets to procure materials. Only a few of the best dwellings on the streets named, and the business houses, are left. The city has been thoroughly cleansed. A number of the former citizens were permitted to stay, paying for the privilege by obsequiousness to their masters.

The Federal officers generally preferred to believe that early movements would be inaugurated in the direction of Macon and Augusta, their great purpose, they claimed, being to reach Charleston and Savannah from the rear. When we reflect that they have so large a force now between the army of Tennessee and the points named, who can safely say they are boasting?

Some of the journals who think the troops behaved badly in making an expression of their feelings in the presence of the President, mention Cheatham's division as having been guilty of the unpardonable sin, just as if they were alone. Everybody in the army knows better—President Davis knows better; why attempt to deceive the people on so little a matter?

ROVER.

HOOD'S ARMY IN FINE SPIRITS.

The Macon *Confederacy* of the 8th says:

From a gentleman who left the army of Tennessee two days since we learn that it has caught the spirit of its gallant leader and was never more enthusiastic and cheerful than now.

We learn from the same source that arriving at some stream near Marietta Gen. Hood told his men to take off their pants and wade it, but raising a yell they plunged in pants and all and crossed over.

We have the most gratifying accounts of the morale of the entire army, and feel confident that it will yet retrieve lost fortunes.

Again would we insist that the enemies of Gen. H. should cease to cry "failure" as a foregone conclusion—but sustain him in the discharge of his duty, and if this is only done we will warrant a good account will be received of his actions very soon.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

A correspondent writing from Milledgeville on the 5th says:

A considerable crowd were at the depot as the train rolled up, and each one was striving to get above the other in order to obtain the first sight of the hero of Sumter; and my candid opinion is, that few succeeded, owing to their great anxiety. He proceeded immediately to the Executive mansion, in the Governor's carriage, accompanied by Col. And'w J Hansell and Capt. Chisholm of his staff.

About 6 o'clock a large crowd, with Major F. W. [illegible] battalion, marched to the mansion, [illegible] cheering and repeated calls, Gen. [illegible] made his appearance and delivered a [illegible]. He said that he was proud that the [illegible] Department, and that he would do all in his power to drive the enemy not only from this State, but also from his own State, Louisiana; and he hoped that all who could, would go with him to the front, and assist him there, while those who were not able would assist him at home. His speech was very brief, but it is a well known fact that that officer is of the opinion that more can be accomplished by fighting than by speaking, which is eminently sensible.

Gov. Brown then being vociferously called for, made his appearance, and, in a few appropriate remarks, assured the people if they would but do their duty, the officers of the army would soon drive the Vandal foe from the soil of Georgia.—He said the time had come when all who could should shoulder their musket and march to the rescue of their State, and insinuated that they would soon be made to do as much.

Col. Hansell made a few remarks, in response to repeated calls from the crowd.

It is understood that the General will leave this place this evening en route to some point where duty calls him, and the people of Georgia may rest assured that he will be heard from in due time. Notwithstanding the numerous assertions by editors and newspaper correspondents, I am prepared to say that there is a full understanding between the State and Confederate officials, and all of their efforts will be thrown together for the good of the State—at least let us hope so.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

The Macon *Telegraph* of the 8th gives the following hopeful, and we fear rather delusive, picture of the situation in Georgia:

All accounts from the army of Tennessee are of the most encouraging nature. There is no doubt that Gen. Hood's army is on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, and that it is marching northward effectually and completely destroying the track as it goes.

Any statement of the precise location of the army would not only be hazardous, but perhaps might be of advantage to the enemy. It is sufficient to inform the public that Sherman is cut off from his base of supplies, and that he only has one or two things to do: to cut his way through or to surrender, and that too, in a very few days.

Prisoners and deserters say that no trains have arrived at Atlanta for seven or eight days, that Sherman's men are nearly out of everything to eat, and that his horses and mules are starving. Sherman will unquestionably, if he has not already, move all his army except a garrison from Atlanta against Hood in a very few days. He was completely surprised by our army moving from the Chattahoochee to his rear.

We have nothing new from Forrest or Wheeler. But our whole army in all its departments is actively at work upon the communications of the enemy.

VIRGINIA.

Nothing new on the Northside or from the Valley. Of operations around Petersburg the *Express* of Monday says:

The reports circulated in this city on Saturday, of a fight in progress on our extreme right, were unfounded. The critical position of affairs at that point is such that an engagement may be brought on at any moment, and hence any unusual cannonading or picket firing is liable to create the impression that a battle has commenced.

About noon on Saturday, the enemy in strong force advanced from their works on Peebles' farm, drove in our outer videttes and occupied a portion of our breastworks which were abandoned after the capture of Fort McRae. It was supposed at first that this advance was made preparatory to a general attack on our present position, or to cover another flank movement, and everything was gotten in readiness to meet either event. But if such were their intentions the Yankees failed to carry them out.

Yesterday morning, having probably ascertained that the Confederates were in too strong force to render even the advanced ground they had gained safe, the enemy fell back, and our Vidette posts were re-established.

Since the occupation of Peebles farm, the enemy have only held that portion of our lost lines adjacent to Fort McRae, and have never until Saturday thought proper to throw troops into them. Even in case they were to hold them permanently, it would not in the least affect our present position, or brighten their prospects of reaching the South Side Railroad.

We understand from good authority, that the Yankees have erected works of the most formidable character on Pegram's farm, and all along their present line of battle from Chappell's to Indian Town Run. This is no more than we had expected to hear, since their policy is to fortify every inch of ground they gain, and render it secure against assault. By force of superior numbers, and by strong feints or attempts to carry out their real intentions at the other end of their long lines, they occasionally gain a slight advantage here, at a tremendous cost in killed and captured, when the musket is at once yielded to the spade, and works spring up like mushrooms—the growth of a single night. After so much labor with the spade, rest is necessary for the wearied troops, ere another similar movement is made.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a small body of the enemy was thrown forward to the "W. Davis" house, one mile west of the Weldon railroad, who at once set fire to that building and retired. The house which was one of the finest country buildings in this section, was soon in full blaze, and finally entirely consumed by the devouring element. The enemy had no pretext for the commission of this infamous deed, other than the gratification of their fiendish desires to accomplish the destruction of everything belonging to the Southern men that falls into their power. Neither our pickets or our sharpshooters had ever occupied this house, from behind which they could so easily have annoyed the enemy. It was between the opposing lines, esteemed as a sort of neutral ground, and our men were not allowed to enter it. The infamous invaders showed their respect of private property by burning it down.

We understand that several other houses, situated inside the Yankee lines west of the Weldon railroad have been wantonly burned within the last two or three days, though we have been unable to ascertain the owners' names. This we shall probably do in the course of a day or two.

Affairs yesterday were remarkably quiet and the Sabbath seemed to be properly respected.—Not a cannon was fired along the lines, and only the occasional crack of a rifle could be heard.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE [illegible] PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Oct. 11.—A flag of truce came up yesterday. The naval and Fort Gaines garrisons will be exchanged. The enemy declined exchanging the Fort Morgan garrison.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c. &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 13-tf

SALT AT AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store, on Saturday, 17th instant:

50 SACKS PURE VIRGINIA SALT.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

October 12-2t

LOST,

ON MONDAY NIGHT, 11TH INSTANT, BETWEEN the Baptist Church and H. Fendt's, one-half of a Black Silver-Mounted Flute. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the

Oct 12 1t PROGRESS OFFICE.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Ervine,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Saunders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchison,
" F. H. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
'Goldsboro,' N. C.

July 25-dtaw&wlm

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces himself as a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty. If elected I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably.

JNO. H. LOUDERMILK.

Sept. 23-tf.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCes himself as a candidate for the office of principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

Sept 23-tf MERRILL P. BECK.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST ON SATURDAY THE 8TH INSTANT, IN Raleigh, or between the city and Carlis Gales', on the Pittsborough road, a POCKET BOOK, letter bound, with register and place to keep papers. The book contained my commission, Y. P. Lashley's commission and O. G. Upchurch's detail; also other papers, and one hundred and thirty five or forty dollars in new issue.—There was one five dollar bill, and the rest in twenty dollar bills, with the exception of some small change.—I will pay a liberal reward for the recovery of the book, money and papers. It may be left at the Progress Office or delivered to me. My address is New Hill post office, Wake County, N. C.

Oct 11-d1tw1t Lt. R. J. BENNETT

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
September 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIgade are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. Lee, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

Oct 3-M&T3w

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.